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of his doctorate and in honor of his 70th birthday], 49–56; "Der mathematische Verein München" by H. Wieleitner, 56–58; "Emil Lampe zum Gedächtnis" [with portrait] by E. Haentzschel, 58–60; "Bücherbesprechungen," "Zeitschriftenschau," and "Neuerscheinungen," 62–64—No. 2, published Feb. 20: "Einteilung der Dreiflache" by R. Sturm, 65–66; "Ueber Winkelteilung" by R. Sturm, 66–69; "Versuch einer Bestimmung der mittleren Strafzeit" by R. Sturm, 70–71; "Zum geometrischen Anfangsunterricht" by G. Kewitsch, 71–78; "Winkel an den Parallelen" by Münch, 78–81; "Kleine Mitteilungen," 81–93; "Aufgaben-Repertorium," 93–97; "Bücherbesprechungen," 100–112—No. 3, published March 21: "Ueber das 'Linearzeichnen' an den höheren Schulen und sein Verhältnis zum 'Freihandzeichnen'" by F. Schilling, 113–131; "Die Kollineation in Prima" by A. Gerlach, 131–137; "Kleine Mitteilungen," "Bücherbesprechungen," "Zeitschriftenschau," and "Neuerscheinungen," 138–152.

PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS.

EDITED BY B. F. FINKEL AND OTTO DUNKEL.

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PROBLEMS FOR SOLUTION.

2793. Proposed by J. L. RILEY, Stephenville, Texas.

If a, b, and c are complex and α, β, and γ real constants, the point

$$x = \frac{at^2 + 2bt + c}{\alpha t^2 + 2\beta t + \gamma}$$

traces a conic or a straight line when t takes all real values. *Stolz und Gmeiner.*

2794. Proposed by B. J. BROWN, Kansas City, Mo.

Find the value of $x^{e^x} \div x^{x^x}$ when $x \doteq 0$ and when $x \doteq \infty$. *I. C. S.* 1902.

2795. Proposed by C. N. SCHMALL, New York City.

A square is described touching the ellipse $x^2/a^2 + y^2/b^2 = 1$, at the ends of its minor axis; a second ellipse is drawn circumscribing the square and tangent to the given ellipse at the ends of the major axis. The new ellipse is treated as the first and the process is continued until there are n new ellipses. Show that the last ellipse is a circle if the eccentricity of the original ellipse is $\sqrt{n/(n+1)}$.

2796. Proposed by N. P. PANDYA, Amreli, India.

Construct a triangle ABC having its centroid on a given ellipse, AB being a fixed diameter of the ellipse and C lying on one of the directrices.

2797. Proposed by E. J. OGLESBY, College of William and Mary.

Solve for x and y the simultaneous equations, $x^3 + y^3 = 35$ and $x^2 + y^2 = 13$.

2798. Proposed by S. A. COREY, Des Moines, Iowa.

Prove that every positive integer is equal to the sum of at most four squares.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS.

406 (Algebra) [March, 1914]. Proposed by S. A. COREY, Albia, Iowa.

Solve the system of equations:

$$(1 - x)(a_1 + a_2y + a_3z) = d, \qquad (1 - y)(b_1 + b_2x + b_3z) = g, \qquad (1 - z)(c_1 + c_2x + c_3y) = h.$$